

Carroll Free Press.

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THE CARROLL FREE PRESS

Edited by J. PEARCE,

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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Larger ones in proportion.

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THE TARIFF BILL.

Now this important Bill has become a law, we publish the following list of duties it imposes upon each important article of import, adopting always the amendments of the Senate. The act is to take effect immediately.

Names of Articles, House Bill passed.

Flannels and baizes, sq. yd. 14

Carpets, Brussels, do 55

do Venetian, do 30

do floor cloth, do 35

Oil cloth furniture, do 10

Cotton Bagging, do 4

Vinegar, gallon 8

Beer in casks, do 15

Beer in bottles, do 20

Oil, fish, &c., do 15

Oil, olive, &c., do 20

Oil, castor, do 25

Oil, linseed, do 25

Oil, rapeseed, do 25

Sugar, brown & clayed, lb. 24

Sugar, white clayed, do 4

Sugar, loaf, do 6

Sugar, lump and other refined, do 6

Sugar, candy, do 4

Sugar, sirup, do 5

Chocolate, do 4

Cheese, do 4

Tallow candles, do 4

Lard, do 5

Beef and pork, do 2

Bacon, do 3

Butter, do 5

Saltpetre, refined, do 2

Oil of vitriol, do 1

Dry ochre, do 1

Ochre in oil, do 1

Red and white lead, do 4

Whiting, do 14

Litharge, do 1

Sugar of lead, do 4

Lead, pig &c., do 3

Lead, pipes, do 4

Lead, old scraps, do 14

Cordage, tarred, do 5

Cordage, untarred, do 44

Twine, pack, thread, &c. &c., do 6

Corks, do 30 pr c

Copper rods and bolts, do 4

Copper nails & spikes, do 4

Wire, cap or bonnet, do 12

do iron and steel, do 5

do do above No. 14, do 8 a 11

Iron Nails, do 3

Iron spikes, do 24

do cables, chains & parts, do 24

do anchors, do 24

do anvils, do 24

do bl'smith's hams, do 24

do castings vessels, do 24

do all other, do 1

do round & braziers, do 24

rods 3/16 & 1/2 dia do 24

do nail or spike rods, do 24

do sheep or hoop, do 24

do band &c., do 24

do in pigs, ton 9 00

do old scrap, do 50

do bar rolled, do 25 00

do bar hammered, do 17 00

Hemp, do 2 00

Alum, do 1 50

Copperas, do 2 00

Wheat flour, do 70

Salt, bushel 8

Coal, do 1 75

Wheat, do 25

Oats, do 10

Potatoes, do 10

Paper, folio & gr p't do 17

do foolscap, do 15

do printing cop't do 104

do sheathing, do 3

Paper, all other, do 15

Books prior to 1775, do 4

do other than Eng-lish, do 4

do Greek and Latin bound, do 15

do Greek and Latin unbound, do 13

do all other bound, do 1

do all other unbound, do 1

Apothecary's vials under 6oz, do 1 71

Apothecary's vials from 6 to 16 oz, do 2 25

Demijohns, No 15 a 20

Glass bottles to one quart, do 3 00

Glass bottles over one quart, do 4 00

Playing cards, pack 25

Window glass not over 8 by 10 per hundred, do 2 50

Window glass over 8 by 10 and not over 10 by 12, 100 square feet, do 3 50

Window glass over 10 by 12, do 6 00

Fish, dried or smoked quintal, lb. 1 00

Fish, salmon, do 2 00

Fish, mackerel, do 1 50

Fish, all other, do 1 00

Shoes and slippers, silk, pair —

Shoes, prunella, do 25

Shoes, leather, do 30

Shoes, children, do 15

Boots and boots, do 1 20

Wool over 6 cts, lb. 30

Woolen yarn, do 30 p ct.

Merino shawls, per ct 40

Clothes and Cassi-meres, do 40

Other woollen manu-factures, do 30

Clothes, ready made, do 50

Glass, cut, pound 25 a 42

Glass, plain and other do 10

Silk Goods—

Pongee & plain white do 1 50

All other, do 2 50

Watches & diamonds do 74

Gems, Pearls, &c. do 7

Molasses 4 and a half mills per pound instead of 5 cents per gallon, do 74

Wines—

Medeira, Sherry, San Lucar, & Canary gal. 60

Champagne, do 40

Port, Burgundy and Claret in bottles, do 35

do in casks, do 15

Teneriffe and Claret in casks, do 6

White, not enumerated, of France, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia and Portugal, in casks, do 74

do in bottles, do 20

Red, of do in casks, do 6

do in bottles, do 20

White and Red of Spain, Germany, & the Mediterranean, not enumerated, in casks, do 124

do in bottles, do 20

Wines of Sicily—

Madeira and Marsala, do 25

Other wines of Sicily, do 15

All other wines than those of France, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia and Portugal, in bottles, do 65

do in casks, do 25

The following list comprises all the important articles to be admitted free of duty:

1. All articles imported for the use of the United States.

2. All goods, the products of the United States, exported and brought back, and books and personal and household effects of citizens of the United States dying abroad.

3. Paintings and statuary, the production of American artists residing abroad.

4. Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects, and tools, of trade, of persons arriving in the United States.

5. Philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps and charts, statues, statuary, busts and casts, paintings, drawings, engravings, etchings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, gems and all other collections of antiquities, provided the same be imported in good faith for the use (and by the order) of any society incorporated or established for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the use and by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States.

6. Anatomical preparations, models of machinery, and of other inventions and improvements in the arts, specimens in natural history, mineralogy & botany; trees, shrubs, plants, bulbs or roots, and garden seeds not otherwise specified, berries, nuts, and vegetables, used principally in dyeing or composing dyes; all dyewoods in stick, whole and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of said fisheries; animals imported for breed; fish, fresh caught, imported for daily consumption; fruit, green or ripe, from the West Indies, in bulk; tea and coffee, when imported in American vessels from the place of their growth.

7. Adhesive felt for sheathing vessels, aloes, antimony, crude argol, assafetida, asa root, barilla, bark of cork tree unmanufactured, bells of bell metal, and chimes of bells, brass in pigs or bars, and old brass; Brazil wood, crude brimstone and flour of sulphur, bullion bar stones unwrought, cochineal, coins and gold and silver, copper imported in any shape for the use of the mint, copper in pigs or bar, and copper ore, old copper, cream of tartar, flints, ground flint, gold bullion, gold epaulettes, grindstones, gum Arabic; gum Senegal, gum tragacanth, india rubber, oakum, lack dye, leeches, madder, mother of pearl, nicker, nux vomica, palm leaf manufactured, palm oil, Peruvian bark, platina, ivory, plaster of Paris, ratans and reeds, saltpetre, when crude, sarsaparilla, shell-lac, silver epaulettes and wings, stones, stones called rotten.

These duties are imposed by the first nine sections of the law.

Sec. 10, enacts that on all unenumerated articles shall be imposed a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Sec. 11. An additional 10 per cent. shall be levied on all goods which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States—when no discrimination is made by the bill; and 10 per cent. additional on all goods except those brought from beyond the Cape of Good Hope in foreign vessels—provided no treaty stipulations be infringed thereby.

Sec. 12. All duties shall be paid in cash—or the goods will be sold after 60 days detention.

Sec. 13 prescribes the method of selling, and means for the owner to recover the overplus.

Sec. 14 allows a drawback on foreign sugar refined in and exported from the United States, equal in amount to the duty paid on the foreign sugar; of 5 cts per gallon on spirits distilled from molasses till 1843, when it shall be only 4, and annually reduced to one cent.

Sec. 15 enacts that no drawback shall be allowed to goods entitled to drawback unless exported within three years after their import.

Sec. 16 provides the mode of valuation of all goods paying ad valorem duties, enacting that all costs, charges and commissions except insurance shall be added to the market value.

Sec. 17 empowers collectors and appraisers to take testimony necessary for valuation.

Sec. 18 provides for cases of disagreement on appraisal.

Sec. 19 enacts penalties for attempts to evade the payment of duties.

Sec. 20 imposes on non enumerated articles the same duties as those enumerated which they most resemble shall pay.

Sec. 21 directs the method of appraisal.

Sec. 22 provides for ports where there are no appraisers.

Sec. 23 directs the Secretary of the Treasury to make necessary rules for faithful appraisals.

Sec. 24 directs collectors to follow the Secretary's instructions.

Sec. 25 provides that the act shall not apply to vessels that shall have left their last port east of the Cape of Good Hope and Haden, Sept. 1, 1842.

Sec. 26 provides that the penalties of the law of June 30, 1842, shall be continued.

Sec. 27 (Land Distribution) omitted.

Sec. 28, 29 and 30 (struck out in Sept. etc.)

Sec. 31 requires the Secretary annually to ascertain and report what articles have paid a duty of more than 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Sec. 32 prohibits the importation of indecent prints and books.

Sec. 33 establishes a ton at 20 hundred weight—at 112 lbs. each.

A new Section is added in the Senate, enacting that while the distribution of the Public lands is suspended the 10 per cent. allowed to the Western States shall also be suspended.—N. Y. Tribune.

Calumny & Conspiracy Exposed.

We have good reason for believing that, upon the resignation of the whig members of the legislature, for the purpose of preventing the disgraceful & rymandering of the State, barnburning members, being afraid to join issue with the Whigs, before the people, upon the Gerry-mander, agreed together to raise the report, each in his own section of the State, that the resignation of the whig members was not occasioned by that fraud, but was occasioned by the apprehension that the barnburners would re-charter certain of our banks upon what is commonly called the Latham banking law, which banks, as they said, had applied for charters under that law.

For the purpose of carrying into effect his part of the said agreement, Mr. Joseph Kitchcart, a representative from this county, attended a meeting, at the Court House in Steubenville, and stated to the meeting that the Latham and Trust Company of Cincinnati had applied to the legislature, at the late extra session, for an extension of its charter, under the Latham Bill; and that the Franklin Bank of Cincinnati and the Commercial Bank of Scioto had applied, also, for an extension of their charters, but that their petitions or memorials were rather indefinite as to terms; but members from the districts in which those banks are located, had got up and stated that they expected the charters of the two last named banks to be renewed under the general banking law of last session, to wit, the Latham Bill. Mr. Kitchcart also stated that the Western Reserve bank had given notice in the newspapers agreeably to law, that it intended to apply for a charter, but that its notice had not been given in time, (the thirty days not having expired.)

The statement of Mr. Kitchcart was totally disbelieved by some and doubted by others, whilst it was deemed by all, to be inconceivable, that a person, having the honor to represent the people of Jefferson county, could be induced to stand up before any portion of them, and proclaim a positive, and as it would now appear, a premeditated falsehood!

These disbeliefs and doubts remaining upon the public mind, it was deemed best, as an act of justice to Mr. Kitchcart, to call another public meeting at the same place, with the view of having the matter investigated, and placed upon its true footing.

A meeting was accordingly held at the Court House in Steubenville, on the evening of Thursday the 25th ult., when Messrs. Dewey and Scott of Harrison county, addressed their fellow citizens respecting the proceedings at the late extra session of the General Assembly—Mr. Mitchell, the Senator from this District, was present. As soon as the meeting was organized, it was proposed, and resolved by the meeting, that any person present be permitted in an orderly manner to address questions to the speakers for explanation of the proceedings in the Legislature.

Mr. Dewey and Mr. Scott, each speaking of the transactions in their respective branches of the Legislature, denied most emphatically, that any petition or memorial was presented during the session, from any Bank or banking corporation in the State, asking an extension of their charter under the provisions of the general banking law of March 7th 1842; generally known as Latham's Bill. They also denied equally, that any member, during the session, rose in his place and stated that any Bank in his district would accept a charter, or an extension of its charter, under the provisions of that bill. Mr. Mitchell was inquired of by a person at the meeting whether he knew of such petitions or memorials or any such statements by any member; to which he promptly and politely responded that he did not.

He further stated that he saw petitions from some Banks asking extensions of their charters, that they were in the usual form of such papers, and asked an extension of their charters under such restrictions as the Legislature might deem proper. Mr. Mitchell was requested by the speakers, to correct any statements of fact which he thought erroneous, and he did state a difference of recollection as to the votes of some Senators on questions in the Senate. This was the only difference of recollection as to facts which was mentioned during the meeting between the three speakers present.

Inquiry was made of Scott respecting the action on a bill in the lower House, extending the charters of the specie paying Banks under the provisions of Latham's bill. He stated that such a bill was introduced by a member, on notice and leave, at an early day in the session, on a section of which expressly appeared with an application being made in pursuance of the provisions of Latham's bill. That in Committee of the whole it was, on motion, so amended as to include the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company by name, and that the reason assigned was, that it was doubtful whether the general term "Banks" included that institution. He further stated, that when the bill came into the House from the committee of the whole, it was immediately referred to the Committee on the Banks and the Currency, who had not reported the bill back to the house when the Whig Members resigned their seats and left the Hall of the House, although that Committee had had the bill several days. He stated, that he heard that the Committee reported the bill back to the House, the House pretended to pass the bill, when without a quorum; and that repeated calls for the yeas and nays being entirely disregarded by the speaker.

The speakers also went into a full detail of the proceedings in the Legislature on the subject of restricting the State.—Their statements were not controverted by Mr. Mitchell—except as to the circumstance above stated, of the votes of two Senators upon two or three questions, and a denial by Mr. Mitchell for himself, that he was present at a *tin pan* where a committee of three was appointed to prepare a bill restricting the State, which the members present pledged themselves to "go blind."

Their exposure was full and candid and clear, and gave great satisfaction to a crowded audience. They rendered it most manifest, that other measures of any importance before the Legislature, were designed by the majority as mere lures to protract the session until some means could be devised to satisfy or silence the clamors of the hungry aspirants in their own body, which like the tabledature of antiquity, was gnawing the still growing liver, without ever intending to perfect them into laws.

So little disposition did the barnburning majority, at the extra session, manifest, for the chartering of banks, upon the Latham or any other system, that it is a fact that Mr. Hatch the lokie chairman of the committee on the banks and the Currency (to whom was referred the memorials of the different banks) never convened that committee, and no report was made by that committee during the session. It is also true, that although diligent search has been made at Columbus since the adjournment of the legislature these memorials cannot be found. Mr. Hatch probably put them into his pocket, for the purpose of preventing their publication. We have obtained from the Franklin Bank of Cincinnati, a copy of their memorial, which we publish below, and from which it will be seen that Mr. Kitchcart grossly

misstated the facts in relation to that institution.

Franklin Bank of Cincinnati, July 23,

To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio.

The undersigned, in behalf of the Stockholders of the Franklin Bank of Cincinnati, beg leave to represent to your Honorable body, that the charter of said Bank will expire on the first day of January next.

Believing that the retention of so much capital, (2 of the stock being held abroad) in the city of Cincinnati, will be of importance to its citizens and to those of the State of Ohio generally, we ask of your Hon. body that the charter of the Bank be renewed for the space of twenty years.

If it should not comport with the views of your Hon. body to continue the privileges of the Institution for this period, we respectfully ask that the corporate powers be extended for 3 or 5 years, to enable the Directors to divide periodically its capital among its stockholders, and to close up its affairs with a little inconvenience to the business community as possible.

Signed by the Directors.

The following is an extract from the letter enclosing the above memorial:

Cincinnati August 25, 1842.

In compliance with your request I send you a copy of our memorial to the legislature at the extra session, from which you will see that we had no reference to the General Banking Law in asking the renewal of our charter.—

Our stockholders, so far as we know their views, would under no circumstances accept a renewal under Latham's bill. They would rather determine to go into liquidation, by assignment of the concern.

I called upon the President of the Trust Co. Mr. Williams, and he informs me that their memorial simply asked a continuation of their privileges of circulation under the 23d section of their present charter for such period as the Legislature in its wisdom might think proper, suggesting the term of 15 or 20 years.

The Commercial Bank asked from 3 to 5 years to wind up. The President told me to say that they would not accept a charter under Latham's bill—with its present restrictions it would be impossible to do a remunerating business to say nothing of the individual liability clause, to which persons of capital, having no management in the concern, would never agree. It is possible that some schemers, bankrupt in fortune and character, might get up a bank, exhibit a certain amount of specie, for the purpose of issuing a circulation upon it, and when the paper was pretty well distributed, evaporate, as they did not long ago at Gallipolis. But I do not think men of means will be found to risk their whole fortune against \$1000 worth of stock, for the poor privilege of loaning money at 6 per cent.

We hear it stated on the stump that the Franklin Bank of Columbus, Bank of Mount Pleasant, Western Reserve, &c. are willing to accept charters under Latham's bill; we suppose with about as much truth as it is said that we would.

This letter shows, that neither the Franklin Bank of Cincinnati nor the Ohio Life and Trust Company, asked for a renewal of charters under the Latham Bill; and that, in stating the said Trust Company asked for such a charter, Mr. Kitchcart stated that which he must have known to be untrue. We regret that a gentleman of his apparent respectability, should have placed himself in so uncomfortable a position before his constituents. But it is a position of his own choosing. Telling fibs is a worse business even than barn-burning. It is degrading and contemptible.

In the letter from Cincinnati as above, it is stated as coming from the stump, that the Western Reserve bank was willing to accept a charter under Latham's bill. The Western Reserve bank speaks for itself, as follows:

Western Reserve Bank, Warren,

August 25, 1842.

We did not directly or indirectly make any application whatever at the extra session of the Ohio legislature for a re-charter of our bank.

Our directors would be glad to obtain a re-charter upon some principle which would induce our stockholders to invest their capital, with a hope of realizing some profit, but we think no prudent company would invest capital under the General Banking Law of last winter.

The above is from an officer of the bank. What that bank says, in reference to the Latham Law, we think the Bank of Mount Pleasant and the Franklin Bank of Cincinnati, and all other sound banks, would also say.

Something was said at the meeting at which Mr. Kitchcart made so many small mistakes, as to the Commercial Bank of Scioto under Latham's law. The following, also from an officer of that bank, shows how far that assertion is founded on truth:

Com Bank of Scioto, Portsmouth,

August 2